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BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE

A N N U A L R E P O R T

on the

Health and Sanitary Administration

of the

Borough

1 9 7 1

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TEL. CLITHEROE 238



W. GRANGE, M.P.H.I.A.,
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
YORK STREET,
CLITHEROE.

*With the
Public Health Inspector's Compliments*



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Divisional Health Office,
19, St. James Street,
Accrington.

May, 1972.

To:- The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Clitheroe

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1971.

There has been a further increase in the population of the district which now stands at 13,320.

There has been quite a substantial fall in the number of births registered, with the result that the adjusted birth rate is more or less the same as the national average. The local death rate is similar to the national death rate.

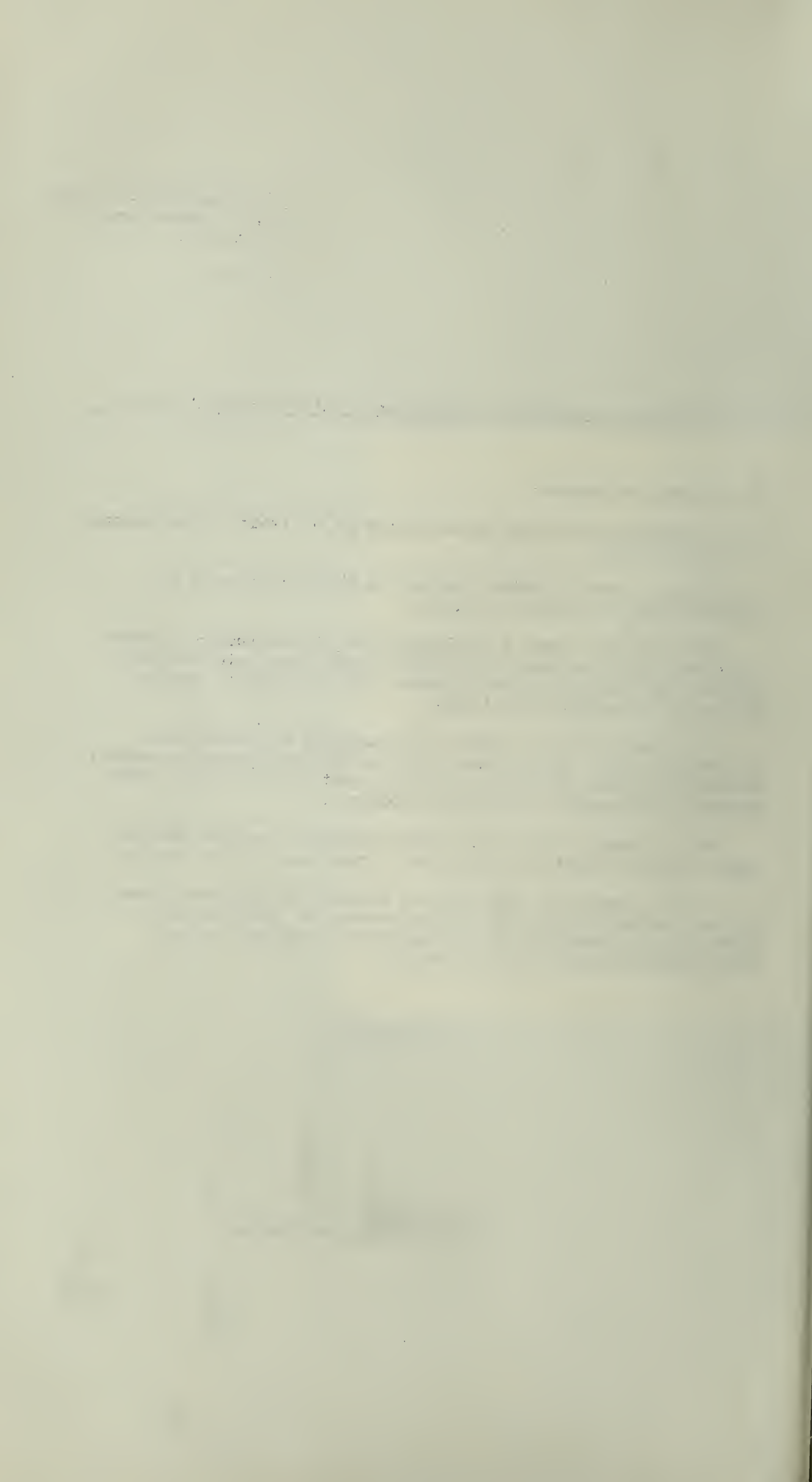
Very few infectious diseases were notified during the year. For the third year running there have been very few cases of measles, and one would like to think that this in part was due to the introduction of the measles vaccination programme.

Mr. W. Grange, your Public Health Inspector, has compiled his usual detailed report on the sanitary circumstances of the district.

I have pleasure in recording the help and encouragement given to the department during the year by members and officials of the Council and appreciation must be expressed of the work of your Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. Grange.

Yours faithfully,

P.M. SAMMON
Medical Officer of Health.



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE
1971.

Chairman: Alderman L. Wells
Deputy Chairman: Alderman C. Chatburn

The Worshipful the Mayor, Councillor S.J. Moore
Alderman C.F. Buckingham
Alderman T. Robinson
Councillor R.P. Ainsworth
Councillor D.A. Akker
Councillor J.A. Barnes
Councillor J. Blackburn
Councillor F. Nelson
Councillor H. Pearson
Councillor W. Sharples
Councillor W. Taylor
Councillor J.R. Todd
Councillor J.B. Troop
Councillor R. Turner

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

PAUL MATTHEW SAMMON,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector
Food Inspector
Cleansing Superintendent
Shops Inspector

W. GRANGE, Cert. S.I.B.
M.A.P.H.I., Meat & Food
Certificate.

Additional Public Health
Inspector

Post vacant from December,
1966.

Clerical Officer

R.H. JOHNSON

Part-time Typist

MRS. J. WILSON.

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P A R T 1

- A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.
- B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.
- C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

by

PAUL MATTHEW SAMMON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA OF BOROUGH (IN ACRES) ... 2,386

Population - Census, 1971	13,320
Estimated Population - Mid 1971	13,320
Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1951	3,886
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1971	4,728
Rateable Value	£.549,640
Sum represented by a penny Rate	£.2,206-03

The principle Industries carried on in the area are Cement, Chemicals, Textiles, Furniture, Sheet Plastics Manufacture, Foundry Work, Quarrying and Building Materials, Light Engineering.

VITAL STATISTICS 1971

		Clitheroe		
		Males	Females	Total
<u>Estimated mid-year home population</u>		-	-	13,320
<u>Live Births</u>	Total	93	88	181
	Legitimate	88	84	172
	Illegitimate	5	4	9
<u>Stillbirths</u>	Total	2	-	2
	Legitimate	2	-	2
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Total live and stillbirths</u>	Total	95	88	183
	Legitimate	90	84	174
	Illegitimate	5	4	9
<u>Deaths of Infants</u>	<u>Under 1 year of age</u>			
	Total	3	-	3
	Legitimate	3	-	3
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>Under 4 weeks of age</u>			
	Total	3	-	3
	Legitimate	3	-	3
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>Under 1 week of age</u>			
	Total	3	-	3
	Legitimate	3	-	3
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Deaths - all ages</u>		93	116	209

VITAL STATISTICS 1971

	Clitheroe	England and Wales
	-	-
<u>Live birth rates etc.</u> Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude) Local adjusted rate Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births.	13.6 15.9 5%	16.0 16.0 8%
<u>Stillbirth rate</u> Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births.	11	12
<div style="position: relative; height: 100px;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid black; transform: rotate(45deg); transform-origin: center;"></div> </div>		
<u>Infant mortality rates</u> Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births. Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	17 17 -	18 17 24
<u>Neonatal mortality rate</u> Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births.	17	12
<u>Early neonatal mortality rate</u> Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live <u>Perinatal mortality rate</u> births.	17	10
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week com- bined per 1,000 total live and still births.	27	22
<u>Deaths rates etc. - all ages</u> Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate) Local adjusted rate	15.7 11.9	11.6 11.6

BIRTH RATE

The number of live births registered for the year was 181. This shows a significant drop from previous years and is in fact the lowest figure for the past ten years, and at the adjusted rate of 15.9 per 1,000 persons is just less than the national rate at 16.0.

Year	Clitheroe			Adjusted rate per 1,000 persons	England and Wales rate per 1,000 persons
	Number of Births				
	M	F	Total		
1962	118	114	232	21.3	18.0
1963	118	96	214	20.2	18.2
1964	120	95	215	20.0	18.4
1965	104	80	184	17.0	18.1
1966	104	93	197	18.2	17.7
1967	115	82	197	18.2	17.2
1968	100	115	215	16.6	16.9
1969	120	112	232	21.1	16.3
1970	118	105	223	20.2	16.0
1971	93	88	181	15.9	16.0
Average Years 1962-1971				18.87	17.28

STILLBIRTHS

Two stillbirths were registered during 1971, the same as the previous year.

The table given below sets out details relating to stillbirths for the past ten years:-

Year	Number of Stillbirths	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 Total Births	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 persons	
			Clitheroe	England and Wales
1962	4	17	0.33	0.32
1963	1	5	0.08	0.32
1964	2	9.2	0.16	0.31
1965	2	10.8	0.16	0.29
1966	3	15	0.23	0.28
1967	6	30	0.47	0.25
1968	3	14	0.23	0.25
1969	2	9	0.15	0.21
1970	2	9	0.15	0.21
1971	2	11	0.15	0.20
Average - Years 1962-1971			0.21	0.26

DEATH RATE

There were 209 deaths during the year giving a crude death rate of 15.7 per 1,000 population, against the national figure of 11.6. However, when the crude death rate has been adjusted for local circumstances, the adjusted figure is 11.9 per 1,000 population, against 11.6 for England and Wales.

Thirty seven of the total deaths were in respect of those occurring at the Clitheroe Geriatric Hospital, and 26 of these were of people not normally residents of Clitheroe, but who nevertheless, owing to their stay in hospital exceeding six months, are regarded as residents.

The adjusted death rate for the Borough for the past ten years is shown below against the rate for England and Wales.

Year	Clitheroe		England and Wales Rate per 1,000 persons
	Total Deaths	Adjusted Rate per 1,000 persons	
1962	228	15.6	11.9
1963	221	14.8	12.2
1964	212	14.0	11.3
1965	223	13.1	11.5
1966	207	12.1	11.7
1967	203	13.0	11.2
1968	216	11.7	11.9
1969	174	10.8	11.9
1970	189	11.1	11.7
1971	209	11.9	11.6
Average Years 1962-1971		12.81	11.69

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

There were 3 Infant Deaths i.e. deaths under one year. The following Table gives the Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births for the past ten years with a comparative rate table alongside for England and Wales.

Year	Clitheroe	England and Wales
1962	17.2	21.4
1963	18.7	20.9
1964	18.6	20.0
1965	10.9	19.0
1966	5.1	19.0
1967	30.0	18.3
1968	14.0	18.0
1969	Nil	18.0
1970	40.0	18.0
1971	17.0	18.0
Average - 1962-1971	17.15	19.06

Cause of Death	M	F	TOTAL
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	-	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	7	11
Other Endocrine etc., Diseases	-	1	1
Anaemias	-	1	1
Multiple Sclerosis	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	4	4
Hypertensive Disease	1	5	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	29	34	63
Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	6	11
Cerebrovascular Disease	14	17	31
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	13	17
Pneumonia	6	8	14
Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	3	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	-	2
Peptic Ulcer	-	3	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	2	-	2
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
All Other Accidents	1	-	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	1	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	93	116	209

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B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. A comprehensive range of services is provided by the LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, which, with the exception of the Antenatal Clinic service, now conducted under the auspices of the Private Medical Services, includes clinics for Child Welfare, Eye and Aural, Speech Therapy, and other School Medical Services. Provision is also made for Child Guidance; a Chiropody Service for the elderly is also available. All the Clinics are carried on at Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe.

The AMBULANCE SERVICE for the Town is provided by the Lancashire County Council and vehicles are housed at the Depot in Princess Avenue, Clitheroe.

2. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED FOR THE TOWN BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

- (i) GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVICES These are provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston, Burnley, and Nelson. There is also access where required to Manchester, Liverpool, and other hospitals.

CHEST SURGERY is based on Blackpool Victoria Hospital. This Thoracic Unit is under the direction of Mr. P. Jewsbury, F.R.C.S., who also visits the hospitals in the Blackburn and Burnley Group.

BRAIN SURGERY ETC. is based on Preston Royal Infirmary under the Neuro-Surgical Unit conducted by Mr. G.K. Tutton, F.R.C.S., who also visits the hospitals in the Blackburn and Burnley Group.

MATERNITY CASES are provided for at Bramley Meade, Whalley, Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES are accommodated as required at Park Lee Hospital, Blackburn and the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

CHEST CLINIC This is now held at Blackburn Royal Infirmary under the direction of the Chest Physician, Dr. R. Ward.

(ii) PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Pathological and Bacteriological Departments of the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary, and the Preston Royal Infirmary, do the Public Health Laboratory work in accordance with the Government Scheme officially carried out by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. A Sub-Laboratory under the direction of Dr. C. Heffernan, Pathologist to the Blackburn Group of Hospitals, functioned at the Clitheroe Hospital each Wednesday up to August, 1968. Since then, however, the Sub-Laboratory has been discontinued and in its place local practitioners may submit specimen samples to the hospital, which are refrigerator stored before being transported to the main laboratory in Blackburn.

(iii) X-RAY FACILITIES

Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Victoria Hospital, Accrington, Burnley Victoria Hospital and Reedyford Hospital, Nelson, all have "Open Access Departments", to which any General Medical Practitioner can send cases for x-ray examination direct, without the patient having to be sent first to a hospital clinic, thus saving the time of the patient and the consultant when it is appropriate to deal with the case in this manner. This facility also enables the General Medical Practitioners to maintain their medical interest because they do not necessarily have to lose the oversight of their cases when direct reference to the x-ray department is appropriate.

3. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

- (i) A PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRE is conducted in a new purpose built building off New Market Street, Clitheroe. It is supported by public subscriptions, small payments made by patients, and also from monies derived from the funds of the former District Nursing Association. It continues to render useful service. A wide variety of treatments are available, and appropriate physiotherapy is given to an increasing number of patients when recommended by their medical practitioner. The Centre relieves the pressure on the physiotherapy departments of the regional hospitals, whose departments are sometimes under-staffed because of the shortage of trained personnel. It also saves patients time and trouble travelling to these more distant centres. It has no connection with the National Health Service.

From time to time it has been found necessary to appeal to the public for help, by means of Coffee Evenings, Open Days at the Centre etc., and the Committee of the Physiotherapy Unit very much appreciate the support given by the public, without which, it would be impossible to carry on. The Borough Council make a grant of £.600 towards this service.

- (ii) THE OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE CENTRE is housed in commodious premises in Lowergate and continues to be a beneficial and popular social centre much appreciated by the older generation of the townspeople. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and "efforts" and has grant support from the Borough Council and the County Council.

In February 1965, a Luncheon Club was formed with the purpose of providing a cooked meal for a number of elderly people on one day each week, for a charge of 10p per meal. The number of people attending for lunch now averages about 48 per week. Approximately half this number, who are in some degree infirm, are assisted to and from the Centre with car transport.

MEALS ON WHEELS This is a service which is organised and operated by the Women's Voluntary Service. It started in April, 1965 and caters generally for elderly housebound people. On two days each week, a freshly cooked midday meal is delivered to the homes of up to 24 people for a nominal sum of 10p each.

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PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1971.

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified										Total Deaths
		Age periods - Years										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Age un-known	
Measles (ex.Rubella)	5	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	11	3	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis												
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age un-known	Total Deaths				
Acute Encephalitis												
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Total cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified											Total Deaths
		Age periods - Years											
		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis													
Respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Meninges & CNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neon- atorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases of fatal Tuberculosis not notified before death													Nil

Below is set out a five year table for comparative purposes:-

Disease	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Measles (ex. Rubella)	148	150	7	14	5
Whooping Cough	20	6	-	6	11
Dysentery	2	19	31	3	6
Scarlet Fever	2	20	2	9	3
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
- Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infectious	-	-	-	-	-
- Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	*	*	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	3	3	-
Malaria	*	*	1	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	*	*	11	22	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	2	2	1	2	2
- Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	3	1	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	*	*	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	*	*	-	-	-
Other Notifiable Diseases	-	-	-	-	-

* Not notifiable for these years.

It is pleasing to report that Clitheroe was again free from Diphtheria during 1971. The last case of this disease in Clitheroe occurred in 1946. It must again be stressed that if this record is to be maintained, a high level of immunisation is essential.

The Lancashire County Council have given the opportunity to every Medical Practitioner in the area to provide immunisation against Whooping Cough, generally at the same time as immunisation against Diphtheria. Commonly, immunisation is given against Tetanus ("lock-jaw") at the same time. These facilities are available at the Clinic or at the Doctors' surgeries for all children.

FOOD INFECTIONS

There were no notified cases of Food Poisoning during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis during 1971.

It should be emphasized that Poliomyelitis is not a disease confined to childhood; some of the most serious cases are to be found in adults, especially those who do heavy manual work. Immunisation is available to all people without age limit. It is not necessary for adults to attend a clinic, as all family doctors have their own facilities for this form of immunisation.

Immunisation Schemes have developed quickly and so the time has come when, in their first year, children may be protected against two serious infectious diseases, namely, Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis, and additionally Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Measles.

Protection against Tuberculosis was also begun in 1957, by the County Council's Scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS

During the year, three new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, two concerning Respiratory Tuberculosis, and the other notification of the Cervical Glands.

The Table below shows the age group incidence of new Tuberculosis cases, and the deaths in 1971.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2		1		-		-	

The following Table gives the Death Rates for Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Borough, the County of Lancaster, and England and Wales, from 1961 to 1970. This shows the average Borough Rate as being less than that of the County or of England and Wales.

	Rate per 1,000 of Population		
	Clitheroe	Lancashire	England and Wales
1961	Nil	0.058	0.072
1962	Nil	0.058	0.059
1963	Nil	0.052	0.056
1964	0.08	0.049	0.047
1965	0.08	0.040	0.042
1966	Nil	0.051	0.043
1967	0.08	0.036	0.037
1968	Nil	0.025	0.03
1969	Nil	0.023	0.03
1970	Nil	0.025	0.033
Average 1961-70	0.024	0.041	0.045

P A R T 11

E N V I R O N M E N T A L H Y G I E N E

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS
2. HOUSING
3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

by

W. GRANGE, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Public Health Inspector.

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1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The water authority for the district is the Fylde Water Board. The source of supply is derived from numerous springs and boreholes on the Grindleton and Waddington Fells, together with an additional supply from the Board's main impounding reservoir at Slaidburn, via a 16" main, which was brought into service during the year. All these sources of supply are delivered to and held in an open 12,500,000 galls. reservoir situated on the fellside between West Bradford and Grindleton, and from there the water is trunked by gravitation to the distributive network of mains throughout the built up area of the town. Before passing into the distributive network, the water receives a regulated dose of chlorine sufficient to give a small residual reading at scattered outlets throughout the system, varying from a trace to 0.3 parts per million.

Whilst the odd complaint is received now and again of a chlorine taste in the water, it has to be conceded that the residual chlorine is an insurance for bacteriological safety. The strength of dosage will have to continue for some time yet until the completion of a capital works programme scheduled for 1974 for covering-in the reservoir. This will prevent gulls and other wild fowls polluting the stored water and also inhibit the growth of algae, which has been responsible for a number of years for algae debris fouling the tap water and inevitable complaints from consumers.

The chemical analysis, as set out in the table below, is satisfactory. It is of a normal taste, clear and bright, and it has a quality of softness which is advantageous for laundry purposes; it does not scale hot water systems, neither does it act unduly as a corrosive agent on metal pipes and fittings.

There are no private supplies in the district and there are no properties served by standpipes.

1. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Number Examined	Number free from Coliform Organisms	% Satisfactory	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar Number of Colonies per m.l. of water (Average)	
			in 2 days @ 37°C	in 3 days @ 22°C
200	200	100%	3	8

2. REPRESENTATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Appearance	Clear & Bright
Colour (Hazen p.p.m. Pt)	5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	Nil
Odour	Nil
Taste	Normal
Reaction pH Value	7.3
Electrical Conductivity u m o/c.c.	130

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Residual Chlorine	0.20
Free & Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.07
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	0.001
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.24

Parts per million

Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs @ 27°C	0.29
Free Acidity as CO ₂	-
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	48
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	55
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	7
Excess Alkalinity as Na ₂ CO ₃	Nil
Calcium as CaCO ₃	36
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	19
Total Solids dried at 180°C	110
Chloride as Cl	12
Sulphate as SO ₄	14
Lead as Pb	less than 0.05
Manganese as Mn	0.02
Copper as Cu	-
Iron as Fe	0.10
Aluminium as Al	0.01
Fluoride as F	less than 0.10

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

There was the same number of waste water closet conversions during the year as in 1970, namely seven; this is a very poor performance. In December, the Council increased the amount of grant towards the cost of conversion from £15-00 to £25-00 in the hope that this action would stimulate an attack on the estimated number of 583 still outstanding. The number of pail closets in use has been reduced to three and even this low figure is three too many, particularly so when there is generous financial assistance for essential improvements under the Housing Acts.

Leaving on one side the three dwellings with pail closets, the whole of the industrial, commercial and domestic buildings in the district are on the water carriage system and all but a few of these which are on the outer fringe of the built-up areas, which are drained to septic tanks and sub-irrigation systems, are connected to the public sewers.

There were forty three new dwellings connected to the sewers and sewer extensions were completed for further housing development during the year.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The extension and improvement to the Henthorn Sewage Works was completed about mid year. The works are now almost completely mechanised, and with the introduction of a vacuum coil filter for handling and dewatering the sewage sludge, a considerable reduction in sewage works odours is evident. There are now extra biological filters in operation and larger humus tanks which produce a more acceptable effluent without the need for surface irrigation as was required previously.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire River Board is the controlling authority for this district and instances of pollution which come to the notice of the Public Health Department are referred to the Board.

Generally, the brooks are relatively free from pollution and for most of the time they run clear and bright, the exception being during the first hour or so of rainfall, when surface drainage from the roads brings with it a flush of detritus, but it is soon cleared away and normality returns quickly.

Thoughtless people are also responsible for much of the bulky rubbish which finds its way into the brooks. This becomes hooked up on trees and shrubs during floodtime, and until removed, presents an untidy sight affronting the aesthete. Items of polythene and other containers which, having served their purpose, are perhaps too carelessly thrown aside, and creates these amenity eyesores.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The amount of wilful damage was considerably less this year than last. Just how far this has been due to the deterrent of the £20-00 reward offered for information which leads to a conviction it is not possible to say for no information has been received on that account. The big nuisance fad these days is the aerosol paint spray and felt pen. The use of these two items; in a matter of a minute or so, can be responsible for hours of toil in attempting to remove or obliterate the defacement, and it leaves the underlying paintwork utterly spoiled.

New centrally sited sanitary conveniences have been accepted as a necessity and are included as an item in a rolling capital works programme to be completed during the next three years. New public conveniences are also part of a development scheme at Edisford Park, which are due for completion in the financial year 1972/3.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

There are no licensed caravan or camping sites in the district, but camping is allowed on land near the river bank at Edisford Park. A project is being programmed in this area which will include a fully equipped caravan site and camping ground. This scheme is scheduled for the 1972/3 capital works programme and is to be ready for the summer of 1972.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND CLEAN AIR

Two applications requiring a decision for the height of the chimney were received in connection with the installation of oil fired boilers, and were satisfactorily settled. A new oil fired steam boiler was installed at a local factory to replace an old Lancashire boiler which had given serious black smoke trouble during the 1970/71 winter. This smoke nuisance had been the subject of many representations for requiring abatement in the previous year, but without having had much effect, when ultimately a final warning was given that the boiler had to be operated smokelessly or alternatively a prosecution would ensue: a new completely automated steam boiler was installed as a fitting result.

There were a few other smoke nuisances arising from the casual burning of factory waste in the open air, but nothing of a very serious nature.

During the year the control of the stone crushing and coating plants at the local quarry was transferred from the local authority to the Alkali Inspectorate. This has not lessened the work of the department from an observation point of view - it means that I will forward any noticeable breach of regulations or complaints to the appropriate government department for their further action, if necessary.

The final disposal of stone crushing dust from the quarry caused a certain amount of trouble at one period, but alternative arrangements were put into effect after representations were made and the trouble ceased.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Action was taken in several cases for the suppression of pneumatic road-drill noise with the use of suitable muffs; In regard also to quarry blasting and for the use of a noisy air compressor required as an aid for the delivery of foundry sand from a transporter tanker. This occurred early in the morning and sometimes during the night, which was alleged to be to the discomfort of nearby sleeping residents, but a satisfactory solution ensued.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

There were twelve inspections carried out during the year which revealed but minor infringements relating to sanitary accommodation. Three outstanding notices from the previous year were found to have been completed.

There are no outworkers registered with the local authority.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	82	12	1	None
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	1	2	-	-
TOTAL	83	14	1	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Insp- ector (4)	By H.M. Insp- ector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	3	-	1	-

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

(Due to a lengthy absence of a member of the office staff arising from an accident, the volume of outside inspections in most areas of work was somewhat curtailed by my having to take over more routine but nevertheless important office jobs in the interval).

The table below sets out the situation obtaining at the year end:-

TABLE A - REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year.	Number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year.
Offices	-	41	-
Retail shops ...	1	98	5
Wholesale shops,)			
Warehouses ...)	-	3	-
Catering establishments)			
open to the public,)	1	13	4
canteens			
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	155	9

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO
REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT

20

REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection service, with the exception of holiday periods and another occasion when the collection routes were changed, provided a regular weekly cycle of collections. We find that the volume of refuse tends to increase as more people adopt the cleaner forms of domestic heating, where formerly the open fire was often a means of on-the-spot incineration for much of the domestic refuse.

The year was noteworthy for the fact that the Council engaged a firm of Management Consultants to undertake a Work Study Survey of all the workmen services which, of course, included Refuse Collection and Disposal. The recommendations of the Consultants, however, were not acceptable to the refuse collectors when it was shown that a displacement of four men would be necessary in order to earn the requisite bonus for Standard Performance. It was also shown that three vehicles working under incentive conditions would be sufficient to shift the refuse instead of the four which are used.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The principle means of disposal is by separation and incineration, which takes care of about 95% of the refuse. The other 5% is taken direct to the tip, which also receives the incinerator residues.

For a whole week during the early part of the year, the gross amount of refuse was weighed and amounted to 77 tons. This compares with a similar weighing of several years ago when the weight was rather more, and this tends to confirm one's observations of the changing character of domestic refuse, that there is an increase in bulk, but not necessarily in weight.

There were certain amendments and improvements carried out at the incinerator works, including alterations within the flue system which assisted in producing better draught conditions. The feed chute doors were also made to be hydraulically power operated which has cut out a lot of irksome ladder work for the furnace operator. A more formal clinker bay was also constructed, but not finally completed, on a site where previously it had been no more than a crude dumping space.

Difficulties arose with the disposal of baled waste paper, owing to lack of demand, and there was for a period no market at all, when the paper had to be burned in grossly overloaded incinerator cells. However, things improved towards the end of the year with the resumption of sales, although at a lower price. There were also two steep price reductions during the year for baled cans. This knocked the price from £5-62½ to £4-00 per ton, or put another way, by over 28%. Nevertheless, the weight and income for the calendar year for all salvage was:-

	T	C	Q	£
Baled paper & cardboard	264	1	3	2,651 - 35
Baled cans	99	4	1	466 - 89
Mixed light scrap iron	10	14	0	42 - 80
Mixed scrap aluminium		11	0	22 - 00
Total ...				<u>£3,182 - 96</u>

In the difficult circumstances, the salvage income was less than that of the previous year by £784-00.

A work study exercise was carried out at the incinerator, followed by a report, which suggested that the tasks there were overmanned by one person, but as an employee in the meantime had left his employment, no problem of redundancy arose, as the four remaining workmen accepted a bonus scheme put to them, since when, their earnings have increased somewhat over basic pay.

Work started on the restoration of the old tip face at Henthorn, which is an exercise to discourage fly tipping in that locality and also to bring about amenity improvements by cleaning-up the area, fencing it, introducing soil for generating a grass cover, and finally tree planting. The trees will form a screen hiding the active part of the tip and, given time to mature, will turn what is an eyesore into an attractive amenity, in full keeping with the scenic beauty which otherwise pervades the whole of the surrounding area.

DISPOSAL OF WORN OUT CARS

There were twenty two cars and vans dealt with during the year. The vehicles are temporarily stored in the open at Chester Avenue until collected by a scrap dealer for carting away and breaking up. As a matter of safety against a petrol vapour explosion, people abandoning their cars should fill the petrol tank with water or remove it entirely, for children are apt to find old abandoned cars irresistible as play areas and there is the likelihood of starting a fire.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The work of rat and mouse eradication followed much the same pattern as in previous years, with perhaps rather more emphasis on educating people who have the odd mouse or two, how to go about the job of catching them with more sureness of success than what they had thought to have been possible: the results and enthusiasm have been most encouraging for this system to continue.

One of the refuse waggon drivers is a trained operative and he undertakes treatments as required. He also operates in the Bowland Rural District area when requested to do so by that Authority.

The sewers were not treated during the year, mainly because for several years past, there has been no evidence to indicate that the sewers harboured rats.

There are no known major infestations within the district, but intensive stock rearing on farms a little distance away, where discipline in stock feed control is not as tight as it could be, encourages a rat population build up, posing a threat of further infestations considerable distances away and is to be deplored.

Since the incinerator came into operation towards the end of 1968 at Henthorn, there has been but little crude refuse disposal on the adjacent tip site, resulting in a reduction but not a total elimination of the rat population there. Treatments are regularly carried out, but not on such an extensive scale as was previously found necessary. Warfarin is still the principle rat poison used and it still gives consistently good results, whilst for mice if poisoning is appropriate, a bait with the active ingredient, alpha-chloratose is used, which again gives good results.

The destruction of wasps' nests is also dealt with under this service heading, when they are located near to habitations. Twelve such nests were destroyed in the late summer months.

With regard to other forms of domestic pests - cockroaches, silver fish, plaster beetles etc., these are dealt with mainly by offering expert advice and the supply of a sufficient quantity of insecticide to those people who need it.

It has never been found necessary to carry out disinfection work in rehousing operations for the destruction of bed bugs, fleas or lice, and on only two occasions during the past sixteen years have I had evidence of bed bug infestations in the houses of this district.

The table below summarises the rodent control work during the year:-

Properties other than sewers	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district.	6,014	14
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	106	1
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	56	1
(ii) Mice	44	-
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notific- ation.	65	-
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	-	-
(ii) Mice	11	-

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There are two licensed Pet Shops in the town which deal in a variety of small animals, birds, fish and reptiles. The conditions under which the pets are kept for the purpose of sale were found to be satisfactory.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT

There is one licensed Boarding Establishment, fully equipped for the boarding of either cats or dogs. The kennels are well constructed, spacious, light and airy and there is an ample exercise ground. The animals appear to be well cared for.

SCHOOLS

All the eight schools in the area have modern sanitary and washing facilities with connections to the main drainage system. The external hard surfaced playing areas are well paved and drained. All of the eight schools have modern canteens where school meals are prepared.

One of the schools, a private one, has its own small swimming pool, which is equipped with a filtration and automatic chlorination plant.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS IN THE DISTRICT

The following is a summary of the various inspections and visits during the year:-

House Inspections and Visits

(1) Housing Acts - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	17
- Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	1
- Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	21
(2) Public Health Acts - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	12
Revisits and Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	11
(3) Rent Act 1957 - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	-
- Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Housing Act 1969 - Qualification Certificate Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4
- Qualification Certificate Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	4

Nuisance Visits (Premises other than houses)	...	...	...	4
Nuisance Revisits " " " "	...	...	...	1
Civic Amenities Act 1967 - Inspections	...	...	...	4
Public Health Act 1936 - Dust and Effluvia Nuisance -				
Observations & Inspections	...	...	...	62
Infectious Diseases - Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	13
Clean Air Acts 1956 & 1968 - Smoke & Grit Observations	...	...	...	12
- Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	7
- Furnace Operations	...	...	...	4
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963 -				
- General Inspections	...	...	...	9
- Miscellaneous Revisits	...	...	...	20
- Reported Accidents	...	...	...	-
Shops Act 1950 (Closing Hours) - Visits	...	...	...	3
- Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	1
Licensing Act 1961 - Inspections of Club Premises	...	...	...	1
Gaming Act 1968 - Inspections	...	...	...	2
Food Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	29
- Bakehouses	...	...	...	2
- Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	4
- Canteens	...	...	...	12
Lancs. C.C. (General Powers) Act 1961 - Hawkers	...	...	...	7
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	18
Market Food Stall - Inspections	...	...	...	11
Dairy Inspections	...	...	...	4
Milk Samples (Brucellosis & Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	18
Ice Cream Shops - Inspections	...	...	...	6
Factories	...	...	...	12
Disease of Animals Act (Waste Foods Order)	...	...	...	1
Refuse Collection - Visits	...	...	...	51
Refuse Tip - Visits	...	...	...	12
Incinerator - Visits	...	...	...	28
Drainage - Inspections	...	...	...	8
Public Conveniences - Inspections	...	...	...	6
Rodent Control - Inspections	...	...	...	65
Work in Progress	...	...	...	5
Schools - Inspections	...	...	...	-
Noise Abatement - Visits to Premises	...	...	...	10
Filthy and Verminous Premises - Inspections	...	...	...	-
Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	1
Animal Boarding Establishments - Inspections	...	...	...	1
Pet Shops - Inspections	...	...	...	2
Streams - Inspections	...	...	...	7
Other Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	43
Interviews with Owners, Contractors etc	...	...	...	210
Visits in connection with keeping of animals	...	...	...	5
Number of Statutory Notices Served (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	4
Number of Statutory Notices Complied	...	...	...	2
Number of Informal Notices Served (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	15
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	13
Number of Informal Notices Served (Food Hygiene Regs)	...	...	...	2
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Food Hygiene Regs)	...	...	...	2
Number of Informal Notices Served (Prevention of Damage				
by Pests Act 1949)	...	...	...	1
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Prevention of Damage				
by Pests Act 1949)	...	...	...	3
Number of Notices Served (Clean Air Act 1956)	...	...	...	4
Number of Notices Complied (Clean Air Act 1956)	...	...	...	4
Number of Informal Notices Served (Factories Act)	...	...	...	1
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Factories Act)	...	...	...	3
Number of Informal Notices Served (Offices, Shops &				
Railway Premises Act 1963)	...	...	...	2
Number of Informal Notices Complied (Offices, Shops &				
Railway Premises Act 1963)	...	...	...	-

Two small Clearance (Compulsory Purchase) Areas involving eighteen houses which were represented during 1970, were confirmed without any variations, and rehousing the displaced persons was completed before the year end.

An area of six back-to-back houses programmed for clearance in 1971 and another area of three houses brought forward from the 1972 programme were represented to Council during the year, but it was only the smaller of the two that the Council accepted for clearance. Confirmation of this Compulsory Purchase Order was not expected until well into 1972. Three houses adjacent to this area, owing to their structural involvement with other property, were dealt with as Individually Unfit Houses and as such closed.

The area of Low Moor, comprising the properties in High Street, Albert Street, Nelson Street and Union Street were the subject of a feasibility study by the Regional Architect of the Department of the Environment. The study, however, was inconclusive in as much as, without a detailed survey of every house within the area to resolve its fitness or otherwise, there was insufficient evidence available as to whether a General Improvement Area was a practical proposition or not. In the circumstances, due to staff shortage and the size of the undertaking, the Council decided to seek outside help, and this was arranged so that the survey would be completed early in 1972.

During the year there were forty three new dwellings built by private enterprise, but none by the local authority. However, four units of accommodation were about ready for occupation by the year end from converting a former inn bought by the Council for that purpose.

The success of a single pilot scheme for the modernisation of a pre-war Council house, decided the Council to proceed with the modernisation of all the pre-war Council houses, which was to be phased over a period of years as circumstances would permit.

The main demand for rented Council properties is still for small unit accommodation particularly, but not exclusively, for the retired and elderly.

At the year end there were 4,937 dwellings in the district and of these 1,068 were rented Council dwellings, or expressed another way, just over 21.6%.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, and Housing Act 1969 -
Improvement Grants etc:-

	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of		
	Owner Occupied	Others	Local Authority
(i) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	24	1	-
(ii) Approved by local authority ...	22	1	-
(iii) Submitted by local authority Ministry	-	-	14
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	14
(v) Work completed	18	-	-
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above	1	-	-

Action during year:-	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
	Owner occupied	Others
(i) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to (a) full standard	46	1
(i) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to (b) reduced standard	-	-
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to (a) full standard	46	1
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to (b) reduced standard	-	-
(iii) Work completed	41	-

All the above schemes were as casuals scattered fragmentarily throughout the district, forming no part of General Improvement Areas, but they could very well have done, because most of the houses are of the terrace type and are typical as being situated in the type of areas which stand to benefit most from General Improvement Area treatment.

3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Since 1962, when the Public Abattoir closed owing to lack of through-put, the town has been without any slaughtering facilities either public or private. There are, however, within a reasonable distance, adequate slaughtering and wholesaling facilities to cater for all local needs and there are no known pressures of demand for local slaughtering.

There are no poultry slaughtering stations here either, but enquiries are being pursued for such a development.

There is a local egg packing station from where liquid egg from cracked, misshaped, under and oversized eggs, is consigned to a distant centre for pasteurisation in compliance with the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.

There are capacious private cold stores used for carcase meat and other foodstuffs, designed as large separate rooms with individual temperature control.

The frozen food trade is expanding locally with the opening of two centres dealing exclusively in this line, whilst most of the other shops - butchers and grocers - each have their freezing display cabinets. The butchers particularly are to be commended for refrigerating their window display areas, which allows a customer a good sight of his intended purchase - in the raw as it were - under cool hygienic conditions which inhibit the attention of flies.

The following list itemises foodstuffs which, for a variety of reasons, have been rejected as being either unfit for food, or spoiled and unmarketable:-

FROZEN FOODS

Meat products	... ..	27 lbs.
Cakes & pastry	... ..	18 lbs.
Vegetables	... ..	8 lbs.

CANNED, PREPACKED AND OPEN FOODS

Milk	...	...	...	67 lbs.
Dried milk	...	...	...	2 cwts.
Meat	...	...	...	315 lbs.
Soups	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	156 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	90 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	17 lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	8 lbs.
Margarine	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Miscellaneous items	...	...	...	8 lbs.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1970

Inspections of food shops, canteens, catering establishments were rather less than in previous years owing to staff absence, but from past experience the general attitude to the observance of the regulations can be stated to be good.

The table below identifies the various classes of food premises, and how they are equipped with regard to the provision of washing facilities.

Type of business	No. of premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg.18 (Wash-hand basins).	No. of premises to which Regulation 21 applies (Sinks).	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 21.
Grocers and provision dealers.	34	32	30	30
Greengrocers and fruiterers (incl. those selling wet fish, game etc.)	7	6	5	5
Fishmongers incl. those selling poultry, game etc.)	1	1	1	1
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.)	16	14	16	16
Bakers and/or confectioners.	16	16	14	14
Fried fish shops.	9	7	9	9
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	13	13	10	10
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments.	46	40	44	44
Others.	2	2	-	-

There are in addition to the above list, permanent market stalls occupied by 7 Greengrocers, 4 Provision Dealers, 1 Grocer, 1 Sweet Confectioner, 2 Butchers, and 2 Fishmongers.

There are also four Hawkers registered under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, as Hawkers of Food within the Borough area.

During the year, it was necessary to send warning letters in seven instances to food manufacturers outside the district, where there was evidence that packaged foodstuffs contained things other than the respective food item. These included a steel nut, broken glass, two with a growth of mould, and three containing insects. Although these incidents at times strike the headlines, it must not be lost sight of that there are very stringent precautions taken at all stages of processing and packing of the foodstuffs to prevent these happenings. Unfortunately, instances do occur to blot the copy book, but measured against the background of the millions of items that are processed day by day, the odd slip-up is infinitesimal.

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus and Tuberculosis

There were seventeen raw milk samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, with results as shown in the table below:-

Total Number of samples submitted 17	Results		
	Positive	Negative	No result
Tuberculosis	-	2	-
Brucellosis - Ring Test	4	11	2
- Culture Test	2	3	-
- Biological Test	-	2	1

One of the three Pasteurisation Orders served during 1970 against Brucella infected herds, remained in force until June, 1971. By this time and only after further milk testing and veterinary attention, was the herd declared free and the Order rescinded.

There was no known case of Brucellosis in human beings coming to the notice of the Health Department during the year, and this is no doubt due to an awareness of the dangers of drinking raw milk, and perhaps what is more important, the steps that are being taken on an ever increasing scale in eliminating the disease from dairy herds by Accreditation.

